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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

WORLD CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION - PART I

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

L A T E C A B L E S

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New business imported flour at Tientsin practically ceased result competition Shanghai mills. Latter delivering flour at Tientsin milled from Australian wheat cheaper than imported American and Canadian flour. Tientsin mill activity reduced with little or no profit at current prices. Operations in March lowest since June 1930. Stocks local flour slightly heavier March 31 than month earlier. Stocks foreign and Shanghai flour March 31, 451,500 barrels. March customs clearances foreign flour excluding Shanghai flour, 128,000 barrels. Flour arrivals March, all sources, 282,000 barrels, of which American, 109,000; Canadian, none; Japan, 47,000; Shanghai, 125,500. (Consul Atcheson, Tientsin, April 15.)

Poor Japanese market prospects for American wheat. Millers reported having purchased sufficient supply to meet requirements until next Japanese harvest. Bulk of foreign wheat supplies purchased from Canada and Australia at prices considerably under American quotations. Milling quality American wheat priced about 10 cents bushel above Australian April 8. Lower quality required by market secured by mixing with Canadian. Flour from mixture priced 5 cents bag above flour from Australian wheat. American wheat price must come down 5 cents to compete. Total flour stocks Japan April 1 larger than normal. Export demand fair. Milling conditions unfavorable result curtailed home demand, which is below last year. General depression and cheap rice important factors. (Consul General Garrels, Tokyo, April 15.)

Punjab, India, first estimate wheat production, 1931 is 135,000,000 bushels against 146,000,000 bushels as of April 1, 1930. Final 1930 Punjab crop was 157,000,000 bushels. Punjab produces from 35 to 40 per cent of total wheat crop India. (International Institute of Agriculture, April 10.)

Business active in American cotton at Shanghai. Indian quotations too high for normal business. Arrivals native cotton apparently small. There is firm demand and larger outlet for high count yarns promising takings and consumption American cotton this year substantially greater than last year. Supporting the improved position of high count yarns is fact that several Chinese mills returned to such spinning after considerable period of exclusive low count spinning. Mills using native cotton complain unprofitable operations result relatively high price native cotton. Forward business slow for Chinese mills, but they continue active operations. Their output is moving with no excessive stock accumulations. Japanese mills in China continue sold out well forward. (Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus, Shanghai, April 15.)

Wool for export Union of South Africa officially estimated at 307 million pounds (earlier estimate this season 337 million pounds). Agricultural Commissioner's personal estimate based on all available evidence, 290 million pounds. (Agricultural Attaché Taylor, Pretoria, April 15.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

BREAD GRAINS

European growing conditions

Definite reports have been received from Russia of delayed sowing because of unfavorable weather, according to a cable on April 9 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. The shorter planting season has increased the difficulties of the sowing campaign, especially in view of the shortage of draft animals and feedstuffs. Snow cover was again reported in the southern Ukraine district, western Russia and north Caucasus region. Frost and local strong winds were reported in the southern regions at the beginning of April. Germany still reports crop conditions less favorable than a year ago. The low March temperatures delayed plant growth. More favorable weather in France improved crop conditions. Fall sown crops in Italy showed satisfactory conditions and spring work was progressing favorably. The International Institute of Agriculture reports the condition of winter wheat and rye as of April 1 in Poland as being a little better than average and about the same as last year. Winter cereals in Bulgaria were reported as in good condition on April 1. Spring sowings, however, were late owing to cold weather in the last half of March.

Movement to marketUnited States

Net exports of United States wheat including flour as wheat were materially lower for the week ended April 4 than for the preceding week. They were also much smaller than those of a year earlier. Net exports from July 1, 1930, to April 4, 1931, were about 25 per cent smaller than for the corresponding period of the 1929-30 season.

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,

July 1 to April 4, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1930	Week ended			
	to	to	Apr. 5,	Mar. 21,	Mar. 28,	Apr. 4,
	Apr. 5, 1930	Apr. 4, 1931	1930	1931	1931	1931
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Exports, domestic b/	124,657	101,252	1,538	653	1,142	578
Imports, from Canada c/	9,162	14,861	245	362	115	336
Net exports	115,495	86,391	1,293	291	1,027	242

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 31, 1931, were 154,342,000 bushels compared with 146,178,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, were 131,431,000 bushels and shipments were 116,575,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver for this season to March 31 were 57,262,000 bushels and shipments were 52,106,000 bushels.

Australia

Exports of wheat from Australia during March totaled 21,000,000 bushels and flour 52,000 tons, according to a cable on April 10 from Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney. A company was chartered on April 9 with a capital of one million pounds sterling (approximately \$3,747,000 at current exchange) for the purpose of making loans to farmers in New South Wales who are unable to secure bank credit, but are reasonably solvent. The loans are to be secured by a lien on next year's crop and the rate of interest is fixed at six per cent. The use of money secured through such loans is restricted to the purchase of phosphates, fuel, seed, and to make payments on machinery. The money is to be available immediately. Planting of the new wheat acreage has started.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

Domestic wheat prices at continental European markets showed a general increase during the early part of April, Mr. Steere reports. During the week ended April 9, however, the markets were only moderately active. No departure from the hand-to-mouth buying policy of recent months is expected unless very unsatisfactory crop conditions develop in important producing areas. The estimate of the continental wheat deficit remains unchanged from the February report of 290,000,000 to 340,000,000 bushels for 1930-31, against actual continental imports of 242,000,000 bushels in 1929-30, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner D. F. Christy at Berlin.

The currently stronger prices are attributed to a growing shortage of domestic wheat and the need of increased imports, which has increased the effectiveness of the import duties, Mr. Steere reports.

Belgium is now reported as permitting the direct import of Russian wheat, with Netherlands reporting considerable quantities of Russian stocks being sold to southern Europe. During March the market in those two countries was generally quiet with prices lower. Russian offers continued to predominate. In France prices were higher during the first week of April reaching \$1.95 on April 7 against \$1.90 on March 25.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Domestic offers were reported as light. The milling quota is still unchanged, but an unofficial report says that small millers have petitioned for an increase in the milling quota of 10 per cent and that an official decision is expected shortly. A distinct shortage of domestic wheat is reported. In Italy also wheat prices strengthened early in April, following a period of weakness during March. Russian wheat appeared to be in plentiful supply during that month, with the better grades in strongest demand.

In Germany the domestic market was firm during the week ended April 8, with little activity and prices slightly higher, Mr. Steere reports. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin was \$1.87 on April 8 against \$1.85 a week earlier. Domestic rye was quoted at \$1.14 and \$1.11 on the two respective dates. The higher domestic grain prices are supported by the domestic stock situation as of March 15. Total farm stocks of winter wheat on that date were placed at 16,700,000 bushels against 28,800,000 bushels on March 15, 1930. Of the 1931 stocks, 10,500,000 bushels were designated as available for sale against 21,600,000 bushels so designated a year earlier. See table, page 551.

Shanghai.

Foreign wheat arrivals at Shanghai have been large in recent months and have enabled the mills to operate without the curtailment and slackness which usually precedes the harvest of the new domestic wheat crop, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Growing conditions during the next eight weeks will determine the size of the new crop, but at present the crop in the Yangtze Valley Delta is considered backward. The Yangtze Delta experienced excessive rains during the winter, and this was followed by a cold, backward spring. Good flour movement from mills was maintained and stocks are considered small. Prices of Shanghai flour in North China were lower than foreign flour and consequently a good volume of business was possible.

Record amounts of foreign wheat were purchased this season. Arrivals of wheat from October 1, 1930, to April 10, 1931, were approximately 13,000,000 bushels and arrivals to August 1, 1931, may reach an additional 10,000,000 bushels, according to reports. Indications are that substantial quantities of Canadian wheat were contracted last fall, but since January 1, new business has been chiefly in Australian wheat. During the period of March 9 to April 10, 1931, fully 3,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat were ordered. For possibly the first time in the milling industry in Shanghai millers have contracted for substantial deliveries up to August 1. In the past they have rarely bought wheat for delivery during the marketing season of the new domestic crop, which begins the first of June. This season, however, some mills have bought sufficient foreign wheat to run

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them until August 1. With slightly better exchange rates they may buy additional quantities. Australian wheat in bags was quoted at \$.59 per bushel; Canadian No. 4 and American hard winter No. 2, both in bulk, were quoted at \$.61 per bushel. With the heavy arrivals of foreign wheat and falling wheat prices local flour dropped to \$.64 per bag of 49 pounds for April delivery and \$.63 per bag for May delivery.

Wheat prices

Wheat prices in the principal world markets showed a slight upward trend during the week ending April 11. Closing prices on the 11th were generally higher than for any previous day during the week. Prices for the week as a whole, however, ruled lower than they were April 4 in the two United States markets which were open on that day. At Chicago, July futures closed on Saturday, April 11, at 62-7/8 cents per bushel compared with 61-3/4 cents on Monday, the 6th, while at Minneapolis May and July futures closed at 62-1/2 and 64-3/8 cents per bushel, respectively, on the 11th compared with 60-7/8 cents and 62-3/8 cents on the 7th, which was the first market day of the week.

July futures at Chicago continue to be but little lower than at Liverpool, the difference on April 11 being less than two cents per bushel. September futures, however, are below Liverpool October by a greater amount, the closing level on April 11 having been 61-3/8 cents for Chicago September and 66-3/4 cents per bushel for October futures at Liverpool. At Chicago and other United States markets, July futures have been running somewhat higher than September futures despite the prospect of a very large carry-over.

During the week ending April 10 cash prices in the principal markets of the United States averaged about the same as during the previous week, the weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets being 74 cents per bushel for both weeks. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, however, increased slightly from 72 to 73 cents per bushel, and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis also made an advance of one cent per bushel to 60 cents. At Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring was 79 cents per bushel, the same as the previous week, whereas No. 2 Amber Durum declined one cent to 72 cents per bushel.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINSCorn

The weather continued especially favorable for the harvesting of the new corn crop in Argentina during the week ended April 6, according to figures reported to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature was 2° subnormal, while the total precipitation of 0.1 inch was 0.9 inch below normal. A summary table of the 1930-31 corn production in 21 countries so far reported is shown on page 552.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 112,413,000 bushels, an increase of 27 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended April 4 were the smallest weekly shipment since the latter part of February. Argentine exports, although a little below those of the preceding week, continued heavy. See corn trade table, page 553.

Corn prices in the United States declined slightly during the week ended April 3. No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago and May futures dropped one cent to 59 and 62 cents, respectively, being 24 cents below the corresponding prices last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and Argentine corn during that week was 30 cents as against 24 cents a year ago. See table showing corn prices, page 550.

Mill grindings of corn in Canada, August, 1930 - February, 1931, totaled 1,226,000 bushels, and mill production of corn flour and meal 11,519,000 pounds. During August, 1929 - February, 1930, mill grindings of corn amounted to 1,481,000 bushels, and mill production of corn flour and meal to 12,561,000 pounds.

Barley

The first official estimate of the 1930-31 Chile barley crop is placed at 4,317,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,754,000 bushels from the 1929-30 crop. A summary table of barley production for the countries so far reported appears on page 552.

The condition of winter barley in Germany on April 1 was 100 per cent of the average condition on that date for the past eight years compared with a condition of 110 per cent on December 1, and 106 per cent on April 1, 1930. In Hungary some frost damage to the barley crop has been reported. In North Africa the condition of winter barley was satisfactory, except in southern Tunis. Barley acreage estimates are tabulated on page 551.

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Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 75,756,000 bushels; a decrease of 14.4 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended April 4 were the smallest since early in January. Prices declined slightly. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 553 and 550. Considerable quantities of Danubian barley and good quality Polish barley were offered in western Europe during the latter part of March at rather low prices.

Oats

The 1931 area sown to oats in the United States, Algeria and Tunis, which together produce nearly 42 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, is about 6.2 per cent larger than in 1930. A larger area for the United States offsets a sharp decrease in Algeria. Acreage and production estimates for oats are tabulated on pages 551 and 552.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 38,375,000 bushels, an increase of 59.5 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were no exports of oats from the United States during the week ended April 4, while prices continued at the level of the preceding six weeks. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 553 and 550.

Mill grindings of oats in Canada, August, 1930 - February, 1931, amounted to 7,194,000 bushels, and mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats to 94,304,000 pounds, according to the latest monthly estimate. During August, 1929 - February, 1930 mill grindings of oats totaled 6,432,000 bushels, and mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats 78,052,000 pounds.

C O T T O N

Acute water shortage in Egypt

With the planting of the 1931-32 Egyptian cotton crop well along, there is every indication of a real summer water shortage, according to Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. A cable dated April 8 stated that, effective May 1, there would be increased restrictions on the use of water on cotton lands in lower and middle Egypt, and that rice growing had been prohibited in those areas. As early as March 16 certain water restrictions already were in practice. At that time the fields

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were being watered for 6 days, with the ditches closed for 15-day intervals instead of the 6-day intervals practiced in years of good water supply. The water conservation program was started very early in the season. Storage dams were practically full in March, but the rate of inflow was even then regarded as below the spring planting requirements. Egypt planted 2,162,000 acres of cotton last spring to produce a 1930-31 crop of 1,697,000 bales of 473 pounds each. Last season was a good water season.

The 1931-32 season so far has been regarded as a "poor Nile" season resembling those of 1922-23 and 1923-24, Mr. Norris reports. The Nile has been low all winter. Apparently the annual Abyssinian floods were too light to keep the head waters of the Nile in good volume. The current situation is reviving interest in the completion of a dam south of Khartoum begun several years ago. The importance of cotton in Egyptian national economy will insure that crop first consideration in the distribution of available water this season. Ordinarily there is no restriction upon the growing of rice, which uses much more water than does cotton per acre, and is regarded as less important.

Disease damage severe in Sudan

Leaf curl and black arm, especially the former, reduced the Sudan cotton crop to the 113,000 bales officially reported on April 2, according to Cotton Specialists P. K. Norris, who made an extensive trip through the region in question. Later advices indicate no improvement in the matter of damage from disease. The greatest percentage of damage appears in the sakellaridis cotton grown in the important Gezira district, where the crop may reach 65,000 bales, half of which has already been picked. On March 1 the government estimated the Sudan crop at 171,000 bales and the Gezira crop at 123,000 bales. The final official estimate for last year for Sudan cotton was 142,000 bales.

Black arm is of long standing in Gezira, but leaf curl is new and widespread, Mr. Norris reports. Black arm has destroyed the leaves and branches half way up the plants. The crop would be regarded in the United States as a "top crop" and in mid-March was not expected to yield more than .6 bale per acre. The Tokar area is next to Gezira for cotton production in the Sudan. It is a flood crop area and is expected to produce about 9,300 bales this year, Mr. Norris reports. It is also infected with leaf curl. The third largest cotton area, also watered by flooding, is around Kassala, where the crop will not exceed 10,400 to 11,400 bales. Cotton planters in the Sudan appear ill equipped to cope with the diseases now prevalent.

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TOBACCODecline in production of Turkish type tobaccos

The total 1930 crop of tobacco, largely Turkish or Oriental types, in Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, reached 332,000,000 pounds in 1930, according to reports from Tobacco Specialist J. B. Hutson. That figure represented a decline of about 9,000,000 pounds from the 1929 crop, but was some 6,000,000 pounds larger than the average for the 5 years, 1926 to 1930. The largest crop of the post-war period was that of 1924, when 407,000,000 pounds were produced. About one-fifth of the total production of Oriental tobacco is imported into the United States, the remainder being consumed largely as cigarettes in continental European countries. The better grades comprise the bulk of the leaf sent to the United States for blending with flue-cured and Burley leaf. Increases in the consumption of Oriental tobaccos in continental Europe appear to have been larger than the increases in the consumption of cigarettes in those countries made from American flue-cured and Burley leaf. The 1930 crop in Greece, the largest producer of Oriental leaf, was below 1929, but above average; in Turkey the current crop was larger than in 1929 but below average; the Bulgarian crop was below both comparative figures, while in Yugoslavia production was slightly above 1929 and much larger than average.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSBritish apple market continues favorable

The British market outlook for American boxed apples continues favorable, according to Fruit Specialist F. A. Motz at London. At recent Liverpool auctions, the demand for dessert apples has been good at satisfactory prices. Limited supplies of Australian boxes also have brought good prices. In barreled stock, the market has absorbed available supplies of good fruit at fair prices. In the London market there has been a better demand for barreled apples than for boxes, the latter meeting more competition from Australian boxes at London than at Liverpool.

British prune market improved

There was better inquiry for spot prunes in London during the week ended April 13, according to cabled advices from Fruit Specialist Motz. Prices, especially for larger sizes were firm. The forward market continues firm with replacement values in excess of ruling quotations. The

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spot trade in Liverpool is increasing with only limited stocks on hand. Higher prices are anticipated, with top sizes scarce, and 30-40's unobtainable. The London Dried Fruit Trade Association gives London stocks on April 1 as follows: French 50-pound boxes, 37; Serbia, none; American 25-pound boxes, 117,867; Cape 25-pound boxes, 2,700. Total stock in tons of 2,000 pounds on April 1: 1931, 1,454; 1930, 1,527; 1929, 1,506.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Wool stocks low in China

Stocks of wool for marketing through Tientsin were lower on April 8 than for many months past, according to a cable dated April 10 from Consul Atcheson at Tientsin. The reduction is somewhat seasonal since the end of the 1930-31 marketing year is approaching, but export shipments were heavy during March. Tientsin stocks were placed at 3,000,000 pounds and at 1,500,000 pounds for interior railway points. Total wool shipments from Tientsin to all countries in March reached 5,400,000 pounds, the highest figure for any month since December 1928. C. & F. New York and Philadelphia prices for Sining wool advanced from 11.5 cents U. S. currency per pound on March 8 to 13 cents later in March, but current prices ranged from 12 to 12.25 cents.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Further slight decline in European butter prices

The Copenhagen official quotation as of April 9 shows a further slight decline from the equivalent of 24.9 cents a pound on the previous Thursday to 24.7 cents. London quotations were practically unchanged on Continental butters and a shade lower on Colonial with best Danish at 27.2 cents and finest New Zealand averaging 24.0 cents. As compared with 92 score in New York, which declined 1/4 cent to 28.0, there is thus again some margin in favor of the domestic market amounting to about 1 cent on Danish and 4 cents on New Zealand. The London market was reported as slow. Stocks in storage in Great Britain remain comparatively low, but the heavy supplies still arriving from southern hemisphere sources are meeting with a somewhat weaker demand than in earlier months. See last page for tabular comparison of prices during recent weeks and a year ago.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT

Outstanding features of the current world citrus fruit situation are: (1) Increasing orange and grapefruit production, the continuation of which is suggested by important non-bearing areas in several competing countries; (2) increasing emphasis in practically all countries on the improvement in quality through better grading and packing; (3) a tendency toward heavier per capita consumption of oranges and grapefruit in European importing countries which is in part a result of the increasing supply of these fruits during the summer months and in part the result of lower prices; and (4) little apparent change in lemon production.

Expansion of orange production is especially notable in the Southern Hemisphere, principally the Union of South Africa and Brazil. Steadily increasing supplies from those countries are reaching European markets during the months of May to November, the period for marketing the California Valencia orange crop. In Spain, the world's largest orange exporter, there are some indications of increasing production, but probably of more significance is the progress in packing and shipping methods. Palestine continues to make progress in the development of its citrus industry.

Grapefruit production is increasing in practically all countries having a citrus industry. At the present time the West Indian Islands provide the greatest amount of competition for American grapefruit in foreign markets. Porto Rico, which markets its grapefruit largely in continental United States, has recovered from the effects of the hurricane of 1928. Of the Southern Hemisphere countries, the Union of South Africa sends the greatest number of grapefruit to the European markets, but those shipments do not coincide with the heaviest movement of American fruit. Palestine and Brazil are beginning to export grapefruit.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Oranges

The trend of orange production in the United States and other important producing countries is upward and the large non-bearing acreage in most countries indicates that this upward trend will continue for some time. This world wide increase in production is causing considerable concern as to the disposal of the mounting orange surpluses. To this end many countries have passed legislation in an endeavor to improve the packing and grading of their export fruit so as to secure the best market price for the product. Such regulations have been recently put into effect by Spain, Palestine, Argentina, Brazil and Italy. Careful grading and packing have been practiced in the United States and South Africa for a number of years.

The United States until recent years confined the bulk of its exports to the favorably situated Canadian market. However, the larger crops in the last few years have made it necessary to seek other markets with the result that in 1927 and again in 1929 considerable quantities were shipped to Europe, particularly the United Kingdom. Most of the exports to Europe were Valencia (summer) oranges, since the winter oranges come into competition with the large supply of low priced Mediterranean oranges produced in Spain, Palestine and Italy. Orange supplies from Spain and Palestine are increasing so it is improbable that there will be a profitable outlet for any volume of American winter oranges in Europe in the future. The prospects for exports of Valencia oranges are more promising, but competition is also increasing. This comes chiefly from South Africa and Brazil, both of which are shipping steadily increasing amounts of oranges to Europe during the summer and fall months.

The United States is the world's largest producer of oranges. During the five-year period, 1925-26 to 1929-30, the production in the United States averaged 33,500,000 boxes and in Spain 36,700,000 boxes. In Japan and Italy, the production was about 10,000,000 boxes and 8,550,000 boxes, respectively. Production in Brazil in 1928-29 is placed at around 5,000,000 cases by the Minister of Agriculture. Palestine, Australia and Algeria each produce about 2,000,000 boxes annually and South Africa is rapidly approaching this figure. The countries named produce the bulk of the world's orange crop. Spain is by far the largest exporter of oranges, exporting on an average in the last two seasons about 70 per cent of the entire crop, or 28,300,000 boxes. This is almost three times the quantity exported from all other countries. Other large exporters are Italy, with about 3,600,000 boxes a year, United States 3,300,000 boxes, Palestine 2,100,000 boxes, South Africa 1,200,000 boxes and Brazil with 500,000 boxes. Japan exports oranges to nearby eastern countries and in November and December sends some oranges, mostly mandarins, to the United States and Canada for the holiday trade. Some oranges are also exported from Central America and Cook Islands. Oranges are also grown in New Zealand, India, China and a number of other countries, mostly for local consumption.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ORANGES: Production in the principal countries of the world, boxes of 70 pounds, crop years 1926-27 to 1930-31

Country	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges, including tangerines and mandarins					
United States	39,229	31,594	54,130	33,839	a/ 49,191
Spain	32,890	35,755	35,274	42,728	
Italy	9,621	7,283	7,116	9,610	
Algeria	1,806	1,900	1,715	---	
Australia	2,067	2,213	2,389	---	
Japan	11,783	9,561			
Union of S. Africa					
b/	903	846	1,141	1,901	a/
Palestine b/	2,669	2,178	1,703	2,589	
Brazil b/c/	281	429	657		

Production in Southern Hemisphere for calendar years included with preceding crop year for Northern Hemisphere; i.e. South African production in 1928 is included with the United States and Spanish production for 1927-28. The marketing season for most Northern Hemisphere citrus products starts between September and December while in the Southern Hemisphere the season usually starts between May and July. a/ Preliminary. b/ Exports, production figures not available. c/ Calendar year. d/ Lemons, limes, etc.

United States and Canada

In the United States the trend of orange production is upward. In the five-year period, 1915-1919, the total United States production averaged 21,400,000 boxes; in the period, 1920, 1924, about 29,560,000 boxes, and in 1925-1929, around 38,480,000 boxes. In the same periods the commercial production of oranges, or the oranges which are actually shipped, amounted to 21,290,000 boxes and 34,280,000 boxes, respectively. This season the total orange crop is placed at 49,191,000 boxes, which makes it the largest crop on record with the exception of 1928-29. See tables, pages 525 and 526.

The increase in orange production in the United States consists largely of Valencia or summer oranges, which are harvested from about April to October. During the period, April to November, about 44 per cent of the commercial crop move to market. These are mostly Valencias. The bulk of the Valencia acreage is in California.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

In 1929 about 19 per cent of the 112,200 acres of California Valencias were classified as under bearing age. During recent years there has been a marked upward trend in the prices received for Valencias, which, taken together with the increased production, indicates an increase in demand. Of the 100,500 acres of Navel oranges in California in 1929, only 3 per cent were reported as non-bearing. California in recent years has planted very few oranges of the Navel Variety, since these are marketed mostly from November to April, when competition from Florida and Texas oranges is the keenest. About 3,000 acres of miscellaneous orange varieties are also grown in California.

The total acreage in orange groves in Florida is close to 230,000 acres, including satsumas and tangerines. Most of the Florida acreage is now in bearing, but many of the trees are small with the result that the production is still increasing about 4 per cent a year. Texas has a large non-bearing acreage in oranges, only about 24 per cent of the 20,500 acres being in bearing. Small quantities of oranges are also produced in Arizona, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The export of oranges in the 1929-30 season (November to October) from the United States was one of the smallest in years, amounting to 2,180,000 boxes or 7.6 per cent of the commercial crop. In the preceding season, 1928-29, 5,582,000 boxes or 11.8 per cent of the crop were exported, reflecting the heavy crop of that year. Practically all of the orange exports went to Canada last season with very small quantities to Europe. The exports to Canada were the smallest for several years. Oranges are exported from the United States to Canada the year around, December usually being the heaviest month. With the larger crop of this season, it is expected that exports will be much greater than last year. See tables, pages 527 and 528.

In the last five years 92.4 per cent of the oranges imported into Canada came from the United States. Consequently, the imports of oranges into Canada vary somewhat with the size of the American crop which mainly accounts for the decrease of about 1,000,000 boxes in 1930 imports as compared with 1929. There appears to be an upward tendency in the imports of reexported oranges from the United Kingdom during the last few years and this trend is likely to continue as the orange industries in the British Commonwealth of Nations develop. There has been also a gradual increase in the importation of mandarin oranges from Japan. The total is small but since most of these enter Canada during December for the holiday trade, considerable competition develops.

The average imports of oranges into Canada in the last five years have been 2,436,000 boxes, of which the United States supplies 92.4 per cent; Japan 4.4 per cent, and the United Kingdom 1.4 per cent. Oranges are imported the year around, but the months of heaviest importation are December and March. See tables, page 529.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Orange production, imports, exports and per capita consumption, 1899, 1917-18 to 1929-30 and five year averages 1907-08 to 1911-12, 1912-13 to 1916-17 and 1917-08 to 1921-22

Crop year <u>a/</u>	Commercial production <u>b/</u>	General imports <u>c/</u>	Shipments from Porto Rico <u>d/</u>	Domestic exports <u>d/</u>	Total supply <u>e/</u>	Per capita consumption <u>f/</u>
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pounds
1899.....	6,167	982			7,149	6.74
Av. 1907-1911..	17,006	134	282	1,008	16,414	12.47
" 1912-1916..	21,621	100	375	1,586	20,510	14.45
" 1917-1921..	21,614	39	389	1,546	20,496	13.45
Ad. 1918-1919..	23,455	28	365	1,634	22,234	14.32
" 1919-1920..	23,395	23	328	1,591	22,155	14.57
" 1920-1921..	29,913	12	167	2,174	27,918	18.06
" 1921-1922..	20,106	91	502	1,393	19,312	12.30
" 1922-1923..	29,845	91	615	2,138	28,413	17.83
" 1923-1924..	34,234	74	218	2,620	31,906	19.73
" 1924-1925..	27,995	14	370	1,973	26,401	16.09
" 1925-1926..	31,038	16	416	2,628	28,842	17.33
" 1926-1927..	35,724	13	365	3,612	32,490	19.24
" 1927-1928..	28,455	22	440	2,542	26,375	15.40
" 1928-1929..	47,450	26	26	5,582	41,920	24.15
" 1929-1930..	28,744	19	257	2,191	26,829	15.24

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Computed on a November to October year. b/ Commercial crop; 1899 from Census; 1907 to 1920 from California Bulletin 457 on oranges by H. R. Wellman and E. W. Braun; 1921 to date for California from California Fruit Growers Exchange; Florida figures from Division of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture and the other states from the monthly reports of carlot shipments of oranges compiled by the Fruits and Vegetables Division of the Department of Agriculture, November to October year. c/ 1899 and five-year average 1907 to 1911 from Commerce and Navigation of United States, fiscal years; five-year averages 1912 to 1916, and 1917 to 1921 together with the annual figures 1912 to 1923 from Commerce and Navigation, quantity estimated from value; 1924 to 1927, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, November to October year; 1928 and 1929 calendar years. Most all of the orange imports in recent years come from Japan and enter in the month of December. d/ Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States. e/ From other columns. f/ Converted to pounds at 70 pounds per box and divided by the mid-year estimates of Bureau of Census.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Estimated commercial production of oranges in California, Florida, other states and the total production 1918-19 to 1929-30

Crop year	California a/ Boxes	Florida b/ Boxes	Others c/ Boxes	Total d/ Boxes
1918-19.....	17,755	5,700	-	23,455
1919-20.....	16,395	7,000	-	23,395
1920-21.....	21,813	8,100	-	29,913
1921-22.....	12,708	7,300	98	20,106
1922-23.....	19,930	9,700	215	29,845
1923-24.....	21,546	12,400	288	34,234
1924-25.....	16,962	11,000	33	27,995
1925-26.....	22,661	8,200	177	31,038
1926-27.....	25,969	9,600	155	35,724
1927-28.....	21,135	7,100	220	28,455
1928-29.....	33,321	13,900	229	47,450
1929-30.....	20,457	7,900	387	28,744

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ California Fruit Growers Exchange crop year November to October. b/ United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Crop Estimates, crop year October to September. The bulk of the fruit moves from October to June. c/ Calculated from the monthly carlot movement of oranges reported by the Fruits and Vegetables Div. Department of Agriculture, period used November to October. d/ Summation of columns 1, 2, and 3.

UNITED STATES: Production of oranges, including tangerines, by states, 1925 to 1930 a/

State and variety	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
California.....	24,200	28,167	23,000	38,705	24,400	32,800
Florida.....	9,100	10,700	8,200	15,000	8,800	16,000
Alabama.....	100	75	110	38	212	3
Arizona.....	86	75	54	99	104	110
Louisiana.....	100	150	200	220	187	195
Mississippi.....	27	42	--	--	8	1
Texas.....	10	20	30	68	128	82
Total.....	33,623	39,229	31,594	54,130	33,839	49,191

Agricultural Yearbook, 1930, and "Crops and Markets", Supplement, December 1930. a/ The season in California is considered as beginning on November 1. In other states the season begins September 1. The forecasts for 1930 are based on prospects as of December 1, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges, by countries, average 1922-1926
annual 1926 to 1930

Country	Average 1922-1926	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
United Kingdom	86	234	604	149	1,383	68
Canada.....	1,959	2,273	2,649	2,323	3,628	2,001
Other countries	138	185	309	206	501	167
Total.....	2,183	2,692	3,562	2,678	5,512	2,236

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922 to 1929,
and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, December 1930.

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges by customs districts
for calendar years 1925-1930

Custom district	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
Michigan.....	1,235	1,516	1,724	1,553	2,457	1,258
Los Angeles.....	82	267	719	244	1,604	145
San Francisco....	91	114	122	95	135	67
Washington.....	116	272	317	254	450	264
Dakota.....	163	204	257	226	324	168
Montana and Idaho	125	136	129	131	220	113
New York.....	30	60	71	23	140	40
Buffalo.....	44	34	70	52	61	97
Florida.....	16	3	32	10	22	6
Others.....	79	86	121	90	99	78
Total.....	1,981	2,692	3,562	2,678	5,512	2,236

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1925-1929 and Official Re-
cords Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 1930.

THE WORLD CULTIVATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges by months and to principal countries, crop years 1928-29 to 1929-30, and November-January 1930-31

Season and month	Marketing year ended Nov. 30				
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	China, Hongkong, and Kwantung
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1928-29					
Nov.....	209,244	197,341	3,522	11	1,661
Dec.....	344,935	323,477	3,239	30	1,679
Jan.....	302,606	276,872	6,193	237	1,049
Feb.....	323,245	288,376	13,792	1,030	1,916
Mar.....	536,227	422,713	74,044	5,565	11,130
Apr.....	480,287	331,559	106,542	11,559	11,416
May.....	754,844	389,606	279,812	64,161	9,700
June.....	657,079	427,496	150,919	51,073	12,913
July.....	626,635	310,508	258,103	24,522	16,763
Aug.....	604,302	334,564	235,330	17,061	5,905
Sept.....	360,326	191,210	129,544	26,901	1,977
Oct.....	382,387	225,691	126,961	11,029	2,723
Total.....	5,582,117	3,719,413	1,388,001	213,179	78,882
1929-30					
Nov.....	170,099	153,722	790	26	1,961
Dec.....	304,477	275,447	1,334	29	806
Jan.....	191,109	175,521	508	5	524
Feb.....	204,363	187,593	215	1	1,082
Mar.....	205,725	187,418	1,854	11	1,950
Apr.....	221,287	181,505	19,577	62	3,203
May.....	215,335	184,845	14,381	200	6,329
June.....	179,114	159,483	7,179	100	5,951
July.....	144,269	129,769	1,147	449	2,518
Aug.....	151,682	142,039	2	20	2,183
Sept.....	116,929	107,790	758	50	2,695
Oct.....	75,177	67,667	-	-	970
Total.....	2,179,566	1,952,799	47,745	953	30,172
1930-31					
Nov.....	157,505	148,171	1,157	1	498
Dec.....	373,042	328,982	21,391	43	1,115
Jan.....	299,021	254,100	29,648	1,002	652

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

CANADA: Imports of oranges, from the United States by months,
1926-1930

Month	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Jan.	141,141	199,105	171,976	196,776	146,503
Feb.	147,266	186,393	188,475	214,897	145,436
Mar.	249,773	289,696	264,453	396,945	201,384
Apr.	153,908	203,829	162,312	237,127	119,894
May	220,223	277,736	213,537	336,864	152,547
June	202,979	279,154	188,662	332,969	144,213
July	165,144	202,293	119,599	286,500	123,754
Aug.	173,456	204,683	140,880	272,159	109,166
Sept.	119,704	125,885	98,864	186,341	101,036
Oct.	92,326	94,714	95,957	156,857	64,996
Nov.	85,769	94,142	111,888	155,102	100,350
Dec.	255,493	254,797	316,480	251,223	319,893
Total ...	2,007,187	2,412,422	2,073,083	3,023,760	1,734,172

Quarterly Report of Trade of Canada

CANADA: Imports of oranges by countries, 1926-1930

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1926	2,007,187	98,308	2,546	2,132,783
1927	2,414,422	110,023	9,334	2,543,730
1928	2,073,083	114,523	10,879	2,212,254
1929	3,023,760	74,153	14,122	3,128,069
1930	1,734,172	136,125	130,085	2,162,960

Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Spain

Spain is the most important exporter of oranges and is only exceeded by the United States as a producer of oranges. About two-thirds of the oranges entering into international trade are grown in Spain. Production is on the increase, the total last season being the largest on record and recent acreage reports indicate that heavy plantings are being made.

Acreage under oranges has increased rapidly in the last five years. The 1929-30 acreage of 196,772 is an increase of 49.2 per cent over the 131,885 acres reported 1925-26. The increase in acreage is in the

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Levante region of Spain, the principal orange producing district. The leading provinces are Valencia, with 41.9 per cent of the acreage and 56.8 per cent of the production; Castellon, with 35.3 per cent of the acreage and 25.9 per cent of the production, and Alicante and Murcia, with 9 per cent of the acreage and 6.9 per cent of the production. Other important provinces are Malaga, Almeria, and Sevilla. The orange area in the provinces of Valencia and Castellon comprise a belt 10 to 20 miles wide which parallels the Mediterranean Coast for about 150 miles, extending from Donia on the north to Vinaroz on the south. The provinces of Murcia, Malaga and Almeria, also on the Mediterranean, and Sevilla, inland, account for most of the remainder. See table, page 531.

Most of the Spanish oranges move by water to European countries, but an increasing amount is being shipped by rail across France. In the last two seasons the crop has been disposed of as follows: 64.7 per cent by water, 21.5 per cent by rail to the Continent, and 14 per cent by rail to the interior of Spain. In the last two seasons the United Kingdom has taken on an average 38 per cent of the exports, Germany 22 per cent, France 15 per cent, Netherlands 10 per cent, Belgium 6 per cent, Switzerland 4 per cent, and all other countries, mainly Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, 7 per cent. Shipments of Spanish oranges commence in November, continue heavy through March, which is usually the heaviest month, and start to taper off in April and May, although still heavy, and dwindle to insignificant amounts by the end of July and from then on until November are negligible. See tables, pages 532 and 533.

A large number of varieties of oranges are grown in Spain, but they are generally classified by the trade as "White", "Bloods", "Blood ovals", Mandarins and Seville bitter oranges. They are usually graded to range in size from 240 to 504 oranges to the half-case of 110 pounds. On a 70-pound basis this would be about 150 to 320 oranges per box.

The Spanish Government has passed a number of decrees from time to time which had as their object the improvement of the grading and the quality of oranges for export. At present regulations are in force which were promulgated October 11, 1930. This decree provided for the registration of all exporters, prohibited the exportation of fruit not of a prescribed degree of ripeness, established regulations in respect to stowing oranges in vessels, which were not permitted to spend more than three working days in loading oranges nor to touch more than two ports before clearing for final destination. As in the past, these regulations were protested by the trade at Valencia with the result that the government modified the original regulations on November 3, 1930, to permit vessels to touch more than two ports, provided the total period spent in loading did not exceed six days from the date the first oranges were taken aboard.

(continued on page 532)

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

SPAIN: Acreage and production of oranges, by provinces,
1926-27 to 1929-30

Region and province	Acreage				Production <u>a/</u>			
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
<u>Cataluna</u>								
Barcelona.....	309	304	1,250	b/	26	26	131	b/
Tarragona.....	3,323	3,343	109	3,458	280	306	37	277
<u>Levante</u>								
Valencia.....	54,012	65,930	77,836	82,412	20,879	18,839	19,063	24,287
Alicante.....	3,254	3,563	3,096	7,657	496	648	763	792
Castellon.....	42,736	43,714	44,478	69,405	5,632	9,345	9,288	11,062
Murcia.....	9,318	9,318	10,564	10,127	1,805	2,588	2,803	2,162
<u>Andalucia Oriental</u>								
Grenada.....	815	848	259	815	132	145	123	129
Malaga.....	5,130	5,140	2,103	6,894	1,211	1,247	246	1,207
Almeria.....	2,039	2,059	3,395	2,100	341	405	778	377
<u>Andalucia Occi- dental</u>								
Sevilla.....	6,212	6,212	4,020	8,151	1,437	1,466	1,088	1,502
Cadiz.....	677	692	556	677	93	131	78	91
Cordoba.....	1,421	1,421	860	1,420	245	263	271	245
Huelva.....	1,982	1,591	1,366	1,976	72	55	148	339
<u>Extremadura</u>								
Badajoz.....	415	398	346	415	96	82	131	94
Caceres.....	457	460	297	457	28	26	46	57
<u>Leonesa</u>								
Salamanca.....	7	10	b/	b/	1	2	5	b/
<u>Galicia</u>								
Coruna.....	22	22	b/	b/	3	3	5	b/
Ingo.....	25	25	b/	b/	1	1	1	b/
Pontevedra....	104	104	b/	b/	9	8	13	b/
<u>Cantabrica</u>								
Santander.....	12	12	5		3	6	2	
Belcaric Islands	437	445	1,386	437	35	33	153	38
Canary Islands	361	366	297	371	65	80	91	69
Total	133,073	145,957	152,223	196,772	32,890	35,755	35,274	42,728

Official Spanish Government Statistics. a/ Converted from quintals to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ Not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

The Valencia office of the Spanish Agronomy Service is in charge of inspection and has carried out the new regulations from the commencement of exportation. Although constant difficulties are encountered in attempting to enforce the regulations, some salutary effects have resulted. In time, a standardized, well-graded pack will probably be exported from Spain.

SPAIN: Exports of oranges by rail, 1928-29 and 1929-30 seasons,
(November to October)

Destination	1928-29	1929-30
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
France	2,991	4,875
Germany	1,105	1,495
Switzerland	1,173	1,416
Belgium	146	866
Austria	103	214
Czechoslovakia	56	144
Hungary	29	86
Others	14	292
Total	5,617	9,388

Fruit notes, Empire Marketing Board, quoting the Valencia "Frutografico".
converted from long tons to boxes of 70 pounds net.

SPAIN: Distribution of the orange crop a/, in the 1928-29 and
1929-30 seasons (November to October)

Destination	1928-29		1929-30	
	Amount	Percentage of total	Amount	Percentage of total
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United Kingdom	9,270	33.7	13,000	33.1
Continent (by sea) ...	8,640	31.4	12,400	31.5
Continent (by rail) ...	5,180	18.9	9,100	23.1
Interior of Spain	4,400	16.0	4,900	12.3
Total commercial crop ..	27,490	100.0	39,400	100.0

Fruit Notes, Empire Marketing Board. Converted from cases of 110 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds. a/ This is the commercial crop in the Levante district of Spain and excludes minor areas and Seville. Consequently, it does not check exactly with the exports by rail in the table above.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

SPAIN: Total monthly orange shipments by water 1926-27 to 1928-29

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Average for 3 seasons
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
November	1,859	2,740	2,623	2,407
December.....	2,873	2,887	2,581	2,782
January.....	1,673	3,030	3,250	2,653
February	2,565	2,883	2,331	2,593
March	2,338	3,437	2,780	2,852
April.....	1,297	2,434	1,605	1,779
May	1,126	1,402	1,174	1,234
June.....	323	356	333	339
July	57	9	25	30
Total.....	14,126	19,178	16,702	13,669

Fruit Notes, Empire Marketing Board. Converted from half cases to boxes of 70 pounds. There are small differences in the total amounts given in this table as against those in the table below, but they are not great enough to obscure the seasonal movement.

SPAIN: Exports of oranges from the Levante district of Spain by countries, years ended October 31, 1925-26 to 1929-30

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United Kingdom	10,849	8,996	10,837	9,330	13,110
Germany	3,457	3,078	5,104	4,156	6,286
Netherlands...	1,724	1,615	2,265	2,241	3,495
Belgium.....	1,680	1,067	1,438	1,116	1,124
Norway a/.....	135	169	204	180	234
Denmark a/.....	105	135	192	143	180
Sweden a/.....	65	96	129	143	179
Others.....	646	305	662	712	953
Total Conti- nent	7,812	6,465	10,014	8,691	12,451
Total	18,661	15,461	20,851	13,021	25,561

Fruit Notes, Empire Marketing Board. Converted from half-cases of 110 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds. These figures were compiled by the Board's correspondents at Valencia and include the shipments of oranges from the ports of Valencia, Gandia, Denia, Cartagena, Burriana and Castellon. These figures also include mandarins. a/ Valencia district only. Season starts November 1.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Italy

Italy is second only to Spain as an exporter of oranges, but takes fourth rank as a producer. The production of oranges and mandarins in the last seven years has averaged 8,700,000 boxes and the exports, 3,500,000 boxes. Over half of the crop is produced in Sicily, and the bulk of the remainder in Calabria and Campania. No increase in production is evident, but exports appear to be increasing, especially to Germany, Austria, and other nearby countries. The two main varieties of oranges grown in Italy are Sicilian "Bloods" and "Ovals". Some mandarins and bitter oranges are also produced. Most of the exports move from December to June. Efforts are being made by the Italian government to improve the grade and quality of Italian oranges by allowing growers and packers to use the national mark providing they comply with certain requirements as to size, quality and package. See tables, pages 535 and 536.

Efforts are being made by the Italian government to improve the quality of Italian citrus fruits destined for export. All citrus fruit must be inspected before it can be exported. All fruit must meet certain requirements as to sizing, packing, wrapping, marking and container. No unripe or spoiled fruit can be exported. The National mark is permitted to be used by certain exporters who meet these requirements and in addition certain grading rules. It is hoped that these regulations will result in such an improved and standardized pack that foreign buyers can place orders by grade and size with confidence.

Algeria and France

Algeria is an important producer of oranges and mandarins, the production being about equally divided between the two types of fruit. Practically all of the exports are taken by France. In the five-year period, 1924-25 to 1928-29, the average production amounted to 2,176,500 boxes, of which mandarins made up 1,159,600 boxes and oranges 1,016,900 boxes. In the last three years the production has not been as heavy as during the period, 1922-23 to 1925-26, but since there has been no apparent recession in acreage the decrease is probably accounted for by lower yields. In the crop year, 1923-24, there was a total orange and mandarin production of 3,000,000 boxes. The area under production has increased somewhat since 1921-22, but not a great deal.

France produces a few thousand boxes of oranges and mandarins annually, but far from enough to satisfy the needs of the home market. The total production of oranges and mandarins has averaged about 16,100 boxes during the last five years. There has been a marked decline in production since 1920 which is said to be due to the increasing demands of the perfume industry for blossoms. In 1931 the production of oranges and mandarins amounted to over 64,000 boxes. See tables, page 537.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Production a/ of oranges and mandarins in important provinces. 1923 to 1929

Fruit and province	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Oranges:	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Sicily.....	5,068	4,316	4,675	4,404	---	3,715	4,775
Calabria.....	1,928	2,400	2,331	2,141	---	1,608	1,854
Campania.....	1,263	1,106	948	1,446	---	707	1,441
Apulia.....	161	145	142	228	---	98	115
Sardinia.....	153	170	173	208	---	285	270
Liguria.....	38	19	<u>b/</u>	8	---	1	19
Other provinces.	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	86	---	82	88
Total reported..	8,616	8,156	8,319..	8,521	c/6,671	6,496	8,562
Mandarins:							
Sicily.....	296	536	501	578	---	290	262
Calabria.....	72	120	158	151	---	89	89
Campania.....	161	148	161	282	---	119	637
Apulia.....	6	3	<u>b/</u>	26	---	3	4
Sardinia.....	35	32	32	42	---	58	52
Liguria.....	13	9	<u>b/</u>	4	---	<u>d/</u>	2
Other provinces.	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	17	---	2	2
Total reported..	583	848	852	1,100	d/ 612	562	1,048

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria 1923-1925 and Consular and Trade Commissioner reports quoting official figures, 1926-1929.

a/ Original statistics converted to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ Not available. c/ Not available by provinces. d/ Less than 500 boxes.ITALY: Exports of oranges and mandarins a/, by countries, averages 1909-1913, 1922-1926, annual 1927 to 1929

	Average		1927	1928 <u>b/</u>	1929
	1909-1913	1922-1926			
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Germany.....	665	1,386	2,239	933	1,221
Austria.....	c/ 1,963	483	664	402	404
Hungary.....	---	144	417	288	209
Yugoslavia.....	---	108	190	172	173
Czechoslovakia..	---	171	312	170	154
Switzerland.....	109	307	239	86	144
United Kingdom..	206	103	115	38	55
France.....	30	515	95	8	52
United States...	42	11	---	---	---
Other countries.	758	366	643	404	499
Total.....	3,773	3,594	4,914	2,501	2,911

1910-1913 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Rengo d'Italia"; 1922-28 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione". Converted from quintals.

a/ Boxes of 70 pounds net. b/ Preliminary, c/ Austria-Hungary.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of oranges and mandarins, by months and countries, seasons 1927-28 - 1929-30

Season and month	Germany	Austria	Hungary	Sweden	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>1927-28</u>					
November ...	33,837	7,193	8,856	321	69,936
December ...	96,003	45,096	23,792	2,520	248,919
January	175,651	86,961	55,395	35,506	477,852
February ...	322,637	103,275	96,531	46,262	792,934
March	217,948	98,938	52,932	27,416	582,900
April	110,276	52,526	30,836	22,106	297,653
May	13,153	10,717	3,924	5,404	61,930
June	1,279	13	3	3	5,952
July	356	---	---	---	3,471
August	151	3	---	---	1,127
September...	38	---	---	---	a/
October	202	---	---	---	a/
Total	974,531	410,723	276,269	139,537	2,542,674
<u>1928-29</u>					
November ...	10,157	7,401	4,167	---	33,592
December ...	78,278	36,394	45,036	5,760	245,001
January	236,614	67,996	40,785	43,925	518,728
February ...	326,744	80,999	42,391	38,816	643,416
March	346,050	96,907	71,299	23,359	788,301
April	165,553	72,685	20,940	33,273	472,655
May	55,505	37,475	8,066	3,071	174,707
June	20,950	7,133	1,131	35	53,275
July	1,575	545	---	---	7,782
August	1,039	639	---	---	3,628
September...	220	---	---	94	3,578
October	57	---	---	---	2,110
Total	1,242,744	408,174	233,815	148,333	2,946,783
<u>1929-30 a/</u>					
November ...	2,123	7,152	1,238	665	29,041
December ...	64,679	32,388	23,589	7,502	214,317
January	201,710	74,823	32,851	46,356	472,681
February ...	291,707	75,438	58,469	74,723	733,276
March	383,206	153,486	51,008	64,764	930,837
April	357,501	152,444	72,143	36,089	927,823
May	191,282	97,830	19,964	21,869	507,768
June	26,001	7,067	3,209	2,258	72,474
July	0	0	0	0	665
August	0	0	0	0	205
September ..	50	0	0	0	60
October	66	0	0	0	258
Total	1,518,325	600,628	262,471	254,226	3,894,405

"Statistica del Commercio speciale di Importazione ed Esportazione".

Converted from quintals to boxes of 70 pounds. a/ Preliminary 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

FRANCE: Production a/ of oranges and mandarins, 1920-1930

Year	Oranges	Mandarins
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1920.....	17,798	10,395
1921.....	39,910	20,570
1922.....	37,422	23,090
1923.....	34,114	19,719
1924.....	37,642	5,607
1925.....	21,735	14,049
1926.....	12,380	10,962
1927.....	12,254	11,120
1928.....	13,010	8,064
1929.....	3,402	2,205
1930.b/.....	4,788	2,520

Compiled from Statistique Agricole Annuelle, France, 1920-1927 and Journal Officiel, 1928-30. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes of 70 pounds net. b/ Preliminary.

ALGERIA: Acreage and production a/ of oranges and mandarins, 1921-22 to 1928-29

Year	Oranges		Mandarins	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1921-22.....	9,464	909,808	7,136	1,017,614
1922-23.....	10,230	1,073,539	7,816	1,162,788
1923-24.....	11,809	1,398,011	8,878	1,633,404
1924-25.....	10,079	1,201,293	7,920	1,379,924
1925-26.....	9,798	1,169,000	7,793	1,710,135
1926-27.....	10,203	860,026	8,181	946,285
1927-28.....	10,287	928,343	8,135	972,122
1928-29.....	10,405	925,839	7,927	789,453

Compiled from Bulletin de l'office du gouvernement General de l'Algeria, June 1930. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes as follows: Oranges and mandarins 70 pounds per box.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Palestine, Syria and Cyprus

Palestine is rapidly growing in importance as an exporter of oranges. The exports on an average for the past five years have amounted to about 2,130,000 boxes a year. In both the seasons of 1926-27 and 1929-30 exports exceeded 2,500,000 boxes. This figure is likely to be reached again this season. Most of the exports go to the United Kingdom, but in recent years a larger share has been taken by the Continent. In 1926-27 about 110,000 boxes were exported to the Continent; in 1927-28, 260,000 boxes; in 1928-29, 320,000 boxes; and in 1929-30, 570,000 boxes. The present season promises to eclipse all records in exports to the Continent. Germany is the best customer for Palestine oranges on the Continent. Roumania, The Netherlands, and Denmark are less important markets for Palestine oranges. These countries took about 40,000 boxes each in 1929-30.

Present orange plantings in Palestine amount to about 14,000 acres and it is expected that when the groves come into full bearing that the production will reach 6,000,000 boxes annually. The Jaffa orange is oval shaped, juicy and of excellent flavor. The export season starts in November and extends into April. See tables, page 539.

In common with other exporting countries, the Palestine government has attempted to improve the quality, grading and packing of Palestine oranges, so as to insure their arrival in good condition at their destination. With this end in view, an inspection service was inaugurated in November 1927, but due to opposition from the exporters, it was not strictly enforced. The law was tightened up during the 1928-29 season and some 1200 boxes were rejected as unfit for export. Since then inspection has gradually become more efficient. Growers and packers have familiarized themselves with the requirements of the regulations and better cooperation is resulting. The present regulations require that export fruit be sound and of good quality. The fruit must be graded and the number stamped on one end of the box. Exports must be made from the ports of Jaffa and Haifa and by railway via Kantara and not prior to November 1 unless the sugar content is satisfactory.

Some oranges are raised in Syria, the crop in 1928 amounting to around 1,500,000 boxes. The total acreage under cultivation in the same year was 6,500 acres. In 1929 there were about 1,310,000 trees. The harvest season begins about December 1 and ends around March 1.

The production of oranges in Cyprus amounted to about 30,000,000 oranges in 1926 and 28,000,000 in 1927, or about 200,000 boxes and 186,600 boxes, respectively. The industry is regarded as important and plantings are being extended. The oranges resemble Jaffas and are of fine quality. Exports in 1930 totaled 120,500 boxes against 26,700 boxes in 1929. The heaviest movement of recent years was the 138,500 boxes exported in 1927. Greece and Egypt take most of the Cyprus orange exports.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges by countries and seasons
beginning November 1, 1926-27 to 1929-30

Country	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	November-January	
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1929-30 1,000 boxes	1930-31 1,000 boxes
United Kingdom ..	1,904	1,729	1,259	1,997	1,014	1,037
Germany	66	142	191	334	182	316
Rumania	34	52	37	43	11	12
Netherlands	-	33	34	36	13	6
Denmark	1	17	23	42	a/ 20	a/ 50
France	-	9	18	12	7	4
Bulgaria	1	3	9	2	-	6
Other European...	9	8	6	100		
Total continent ..	111	262	317	569	278	415
Other countries ..	10	5	4	130		
Total	2,025	1,996	1,580	2,696	1,337	1,464

Fruit notes, Empire Marketing Board (from "Hadar")

a/ Scandinavia: Total shipments to United Kingdom up to March 21 of the 1930-31 season, have amounted to 1,658,000 boxes and to the continent 645,000 boxes against 1,952,000 and 583,000 boxes to the same date last season.

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges by months 1923-24 to 1929-30

Month	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
October	7.8	30.7	16.3	17.7	26.5	53.8	1.7
November	168.1	181.2	38.7	197.9	275.3	180.7	201.4
December	143.6	289.2	151.5	363.2	252.4	293.1	351.6
January	332.0	411.2	265.7	551.8	470.5	346.2	648.6
February	354.8	365.7	291.3	498.3	485.5	344.1	586.4
March	472.1	455.1	354.1	534.1	512.7	429.1	683.3
April	115.6	287.3	256.2	409.0	155.1	60.5	112.2
May	5.2	85.2	54.9	97.4	.1	.6	3.7
June	-	23.0	61.6	-	-	-	-
July	-	13.6	21.8	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,599.3	2,142.4	1,512.1	2,669.4	2,178.1	1,708.1	2,588.9

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

British Empire production

The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia constitute the most important source of summer oranges for the United Kingdom. In the four-year period, 1927 to 1930, these averaged about 1,000,000 boxes and in 1930 they reached 1,700,000 boxes. During the same period exports of naartjes (tangerines) averaged 30,000 boxes and in 1930 amounted to 20,000 boxes. Exports of oranges are growing rapidly but naartjes are hardly holding their own. In the five-year period, 1925-1929, about 99 per cent of the oranges went to the United Kingdom, but in recent years some exports to the Continent have been made.

The census of 1926 placed the number of orange trees in the Union of South Africa at 3,630,000 and of naartjes 307,000 trees. On the basis of 70 trees per acre, this would be equivalent to 56,000 acres in bearing orange and naartje trees. About two-thirds of these were in commercial groves, the fruit of which was grown for export. In 1926-27 there were 205,000 orange trees in Southern Rhodesia. This would be equivalent to about 2,900 acres of bearing trees at the present time. Additional plantings are reported to have been made in both countries since that time. The most common varieties of oranges grown are Valencia, Washington Navel, Medium Sweet, Jaffa and Seedlings. The season runs approximately from May to December, July being the peak month. See tables, page 541.

Australia has about 36,900 acres planted to oranges and the production of this fruit in recent years has averaged over 2,000,000 boxes. Plantings and production are increasing faster than the population. It is estimated that orange production will reach 2,900,000 boxes by 1936 and since the per capita consumption is already high, considerable quantities will probably have to be exported. At the present time exports amount to about 95,000 boxes a year, most of which go to New Zealand and nearby countries. When exports expand they will mostly go to the United Kingdom with some probably to Canada. See tables, pages 543 and 544.

The principal citrus producing state in Australia is New South Wales, which contains 61 per cent of the citrus acreage and accounts for about two-thirds of the orange production. The main varieties of oranges grown in Australia are Valencias, Navels, Mandarins and Commons.

New Zealand produces on an average 3,000 boxes of oranges a year in North Island. The number of trees were placed at 6,500 in 1929-30, so it is probable that the acreage does not exceed 100 acres. It is not likely that New Zealand will ever be self-sustaining in oranges. New Zealand imports on an average about 92,000 boxes of oranges a year, most of which come from Australia. In addition, around 100,000 boxes are received annually from Cook Islands, which are under New Zealand mandate. See tables, page 542.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of oranges a/ by principal countries,
1916 to 1929

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	Holland	India	Belgian Congo	Port E. Africa	Others	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1916	56,517	-	-	-	462	1,327	2,336	60,642
1917	1,198	-	-	-	21	1,131	1,505	3,855
1918	-	-	-	-	100	523	1,648	2,271
1919	45,329	-	-	2	82	594	1,608	47,615
1920	121,158	-	-	-	10	70	1,813	123,051
1921	329,161	1	4	-	2	656	1,573	231,397
1922	234,018	-	-	-	15	445	23	234,501
1923	358,085	-	-	205	2	252	437	358,981
1924	396,366	-	-	18	7	555	77	399,023
1925	659,230	-	-	135	83	658	291	660,397
1926	559,650	1,800	137	-	363	302	286	562,538
1927	747,719	11	111	100	35	436	402	748,844
1928	637,614	1,015	3,864	369	49	640	351	693,900
1929	987,454	6,294	5,387	636	550	1,423	317	1,002,061

Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa, for Union ports only. a/ Does not include naartjes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of oranges and naartjes by
months, 1924 to 1930

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Oranges</u>							
April.....	4.7	1.9	12.0	20.5	31.6	53.5	63.1
June	88.1	102.7	116.4	131.6	115.3	154.3	272.2
July	124.3	188.6	237.9	331.7	192.3	295.1	478.9
August ...	83.2	135.0	103.8	143.3	173.3	287.7	459.4
September.	42.3	114.7	90.9	159.1	132.0	209.1	411.6
October...	41.5	74.2	22.0	53.5	114.6	95.8	188.8
November..	.7	30.7	.1	.4	12.7	12.3	5.4
December..	-	.7	-	.1	-	-	-
Total...	444.8	676.5	583.6	645.3	822.8	1,108.8	1,880.4
<u>Naartjes</u>							
May.....	2.0	2.6	.3	2.4	1.9	4.9	2.7
June	14.7	26.7	6.2	14.3	10.5	10.3	3.1
July	22.4	21.6	7.6	31.4	6.5	11.5	6.1
August ...	13.0	12.0	1.4	3.0	3.1	3.9	1.9
September	4.1	3.3	.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
October...	1.0	1.3	-	.1	.5	.1	.7
November..	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total....	57.3	67.5	16.2	57.9	23.6	32.0	20.7

Crops and Markets, South Africa. These figures include reports through Union ports from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Number of trees and production of oranges
1923-24 to 1929-30

Year	Trees	Production
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1923-24.....	3,312	2,023
1924-25.....	4,610	3,228
1925-26.....	5,282	2,650
1926-27.....	4,725	3,606
1927-28.....	6,660	4,555
1928-29.....	8,159	2,794
1929-30.....	6,501	1,499

Agricultural and Pastoral Production of New Zealand.

Converted from bushels of 40 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds.

NEW ZEALAND: Imports of citrus fruit, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Fruit and country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>Oranges a/</u>					
Australia.....	75,723	60,494	29,909	66,879	43,772
Palestine.....	-	-	7	3,387	1,143
Fiji.....	245	669	1,822	138	507
Norfolk Island.....	1,350	1,021	723	868	516
Italy.....	1,816	6,864	70	-	60
United States.....	-	5,615	52,145	34,424	59,471
Society Islands....	1,825	2,539	1,824	554	1,585
Others.....	6	2	10	30	5
Total.....	80,965	77,204	86,510	106,280	107,059
<u>Mandarins and grape-</u>					
<u>fruit a</u>					
Australia.....	24,096	17,831	14,756	25,902	14,469
Fiji.....	3,075	3,721	2,464	1,161	2,348
United States.....	1	321	3,452	1,978	3,234
Others.....	154	12	-	-	-
Total.....	27,326	21,885	20,672	29,041	20,051

Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping in the Dominion of New Zealand, reported in pounds. a/ Boxes of 70 pounds. Does not include imports from Cook Islands, which are under mandate of New Zealand. Those imports average about 100,000 boxes a year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Bearing and non-bearing acreage of citrus fruit by states as of June 30, 1929

State	Bearing		Non-bearing		Total	
	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Per cent
New South Wales...	26,366	62	6,889	57	33,255	61
Victoria..	5,221	13	2,698	22	7,919	15
Queensland	2,918	7	1,003	8	3,921	7
South Australia...	4,577	11	943	8	5,520	10
Western Australia	3,109	7	561	5	3,670	7
Total ..	42,191	100	12,094	100	54,285	100

The Fruit World Australasia.

AUSTRALIA: Acreage and production of oranges, 1923-24 to 1928-29

Year	Acreage	Production
	Acres	Boxes
1923-24	30,580	1,692,515
1924-25	32,864	1,838,557
1925-26	33,668	1,995,582
1926-27	34,431	1,877,989
1927-28	36,456	2,010,651
1928-29	36,882	2,388,770

Australian Production Bulletins. Bureau of Census and Statistics.
Converted from bushels of 42 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds.

AUSTRALIA: Citrus production by states and varieties 1928-29
and the average of all citrus production for the three year
period ending 1928-29

State	Oranges	Lemons	Other citrus	Total citrus	Total citrus average 1926-27 to 1928-29	
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Per cent
New South Wales....	1,572,300	213,700	20,900	1,806,900	1,582,100	64
Victoria...	226,900	92,400	a/	319,300	269,500	11
Queensland.	226,300	11,500	a/	237,800	192,400	8
South Australia...	217,500	24,400	2,600	244,500	250,000	10
Western Australia	145,800	33,000	2,300	181,100	170,600	7
Total..	2,388,800	375,000	25,800	2,789,600	2,464,600	100

The Fruit World Australasia, converted from bushels of 42 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds for oranges and other citrus and to 74 pounds for lemons.

a/ Grapefruit included with oranges and limes with lemons.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Exports and imports of citrus fruit, 1925-26 to 1928-29

Country	Citrus fruit not separately classified		Oranges	Lemons	Oranges	Lemons
	1926-26	1926-27	1927-28	1927-28	1928-29	1928-29
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
EXPORTS						
New Zealand	135,577	89,163	36,963	3,003	88,023	3,909
United Kingdom..	39,767	1,194	2,360		3,307	---
Netherland East						
Indies	1,130	1,149	874	47	1,619	---
Malaya (British)	2,401	1,789	1,646	339	2,321	149
Canada	1,087	---	---	---	313	---
Netherlands	501	---	---	---	---	---
Others	1,192	945	743	89	791	123
Total	181,655	94,240	42,591	3,478	98,274	4,181
IMPORTS						
United States...	5,919	15,882	5,237	3,581	3,376	3,305
Italy	2,991	2,407	3,226	7,727	864	3,832
Other	977	536	50	137	403	127
Total.....	9,887	18,875	8,513	11,445	4,643	7,264

Overseas Trade Bulletin No. of Australia. Data converted from centals into boxes of 70 pounds for "citrus fruit" and "oranges" and of 74 pounds for "lemons".

Japan and China

Japan ranks third as a producer of oranges, only being exceeded by the United States and Spain. In the three-year period, 1926-1928, the total orange production averaged 11,050,000 boxes. There appears to be some upward trend in the production of oranges, especially mandarins, which are by far the most important variety grown. Some mandarins are exported annually in November and December to Canada and the United States for the holiday trade. An increase of about 25 per cent has been made in the number of mandarin trees planted since 1914, but practically none in the other varieties. Kwantung Province imports about half of the oranges exported from Japan, or 300,000 boxes on the average. China and Canada take the bulk of the remainder.

China produces considerable quantities of oranges, especially close-skinned and mandarin types. The season extends from about October to June, but most of the oranges move to market between January and March. Chinese imports of oranges are almost twice as large as the exports from that country. During the last five years the average importation has been around 515,000 boxes. By far the largest proportion are imported from Japan and are destined for Northern China and Manchuria. A market for small sized California Valencia oranges has been built up in China, principally Shanghai, during the summer months, when the local crop is off the market. Both the imports of oranges and the exports appear to be on the increase. See tables, page 546.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

JAPAN: Production a/ of mandarins and oranges, 1922 to 1928

Year	Mandarins	Oranges			Total
		Navel	Bitter	Other	
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1922	6,024,837	385,720	1,825,946	726,684	2,938,350
1923	6,735,031	406,720	1,084,084	674,754	2,165,552
1924	6,324,705	374,691	1,497,314	645,048	2,517,053
1925	6,302,884	385,672	1,773,964	631,022	2,790,658
1926	8,614,145	455,378	1,983,507	724,185	3,168,070
1927	6,831,661	446,784	1,535,894	747,077	2,729,755
1928	8,498,094	534,158	2,034,489	767,998	3,336,655
1929	8,099,554	524,580	2,057,831	744,560	3,326,971

Source: The Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan, 1928. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes of 70 pounds.

JAPAN: Exports a/ of mandarins, by countries, 1925 to 1928

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Kwantung	267,176	370,307	301,829	276,794
China	59,785	90,097	118,767	106,003
Canada	72,291	40,297	83,123	101,214
United States	13,905	52,368	22,834	26,309
Asiatic Russia	4,489	3,911	2,408	2,402
Others	1,289	725	10,116	196
Total	418,935	557,705	544,077	512,918

Annual returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net. Exports in 1929 totaled 490,750 boxes, and in 1930, 421,365 boxes. a/ Does not include Taiwan (Formosa).

TAIWAN (FORMOSA): Exports of oranges, by countries, 1923 to 1928

Country	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
China	2,514	2,224	5,604	4,365	3,712	14,580
Hongkong	455	801	15,521	30,467	14,553	28,020
Others	212	9	150	2,949	6,582	11,182
Total	3,181	3,034	21,275	37,781	24,850	43,782

Official statistics of trade of Taiwan. Converted from Kin to boxes of 70 pounds net.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

CHINA: Gross arrivals of oranges at Shanghai, 1926-27 to 1929-30

Crop year (Oct. to Sept.)	Native fruit	United States	Others	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1926-27	405,377	50,457	1,112	456,946
1927-28	433,081	34,269	1,949	467,350
1928-29	397,052	54,354	3,105	454,511
1929-30	362,024	21,338	1,634	384,996

Records of Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai.

CHINA: Imports of oranges, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Japan a/	343,373	500,339	387,415	360,148	484,765
United States	23,747	49,411	46,225	35,802	57,939
Chosen	10,926	7,187	8,461	10,098	5,711
Russian Pacific ports b/	14,598	28,307	67,385	48,682	55,999
Hongkong	7,038	550	4,084	8,363	6,054
Others	88	183	419	496	1,591
Total	399,770	585,977	513,939	463,589	612,059

Foreign Trade of China. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net.

a/ Excluding Taiwan (Formosa). b/ Reexports.

CHINA: Exports of citrus fruit, by countries, 1925 to 1929

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Singapore, Straits, etc.	104,343	133,293	142,042	124,046	163,967
French Indo-China ...	31,629	43,463	32,356	37,277	31,749
Hongkong	75,442	41,849	125,491	138,549	137,804
Siam	41,985	30,469	40,453	57,182	52,925
Philippines.....	2,503	4,269	3,421	806	431
Others	6,044	3,777	4,743	11,358	6,495
Total	261,946	257,120	348,506	370,218	393,371

Foreign Trade of China. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Mexico

The average production of oranges in Mexico in the three-year period, 1927 to 1929, averaged around 3,170,000 boxes. There are about 1,320,000 trees in bearing. Most of the production is consumed locally and exports are unimportant. On account of the prevalence of fruit flies, Mexican oranges are not allowed to enter the United States.

MEXICO: Number of orange and grapefruit trees and the production in the period, 1927-1929

Type of fruit	Number of bearing trees			Production		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	<u>1,000</u> <u>trees</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>trees</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>trees</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>
Oranges	1,303	1,311	1,319	3,152	3,180	3,187
Grapefruit....	27	27	27	48	49	49

Boletin Mensual del Departamento de Economia y Estadistica.

West Indies, Porto Rico and Cuba

Considerable quantities of oranges are produced in Porto Rico for export, most of which are shipped to the United States. These averaged 370,000 boxes to the United States in the five-year period ended June 30, 1928 and in 1928-30 they amounted to 221,000 boxes. Cuba produces about 250,000 boxes of oranges, small quantities of which are exported to the United States. Jamaica produces something over 100,000 boxes of oranges a year, but the exports are falling off owing to the increase in the production of orange oil. The small exports of oranges are taken principally by the United Kingdom and Canada. (See the table in the following issue under grapefruit.) Small quantities of oranges are also grown in Trinidad and other British West Indies, but most of the crop is consumed locally or marketed in the nearby islands.

Next week we will publish some details on orange production in Brazil and other South American countries. That issue will contain also statements on orange imports into the leading European consuming countries, and details covering the foreign countries important in grapefruit and lemon production and consumption.

WHEAT GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1923-24 to 1927-28, annual 1928-29 to 1930-31

Crops and countries reported in 1930-31 a/	Av. 1909-10 to 1913-14	Av. 1923-24 to 1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	P.ct. 1930-31 is of 1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
WHEAT	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	809,176	850,965	105.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	397,872	130.7
Mexico	11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,446	101.0
Total N.America (3)	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,125,029	1,260,283	112.0
Europe, 26 countries previously reported	1,342,825	1,235,034	1,404,120	1,427,772	1,354,435	94.9
Northern Ireland	287	191	183	142	171	130.4
Latvia, revised	1,475	1,977	2,499	2,336	4,062	173.9
Total Europe (28)	1,344,587	1,237,202	1,406,802	1,430,250	1,358,668	95.0
North Africa (5)	92,047	101,438	107,816	122,660	99,934	81.5
Asia (5)	389,374	798,615	532,160	378,960	446,209	117.7
Total N.Hemis. (41)	2,724,716	2,961,727	3,346,411	3,056,899	3,165,094	103.5
Southern Hemis. 5 coun. previously reported	250,759	379,073	525,016	308,608	461,554	149.6
Chile	20,062	26,628	29,679	37,051	23,920	64.6
Total S.Hemis. (6)	270,821	405,703	554,695	345,659	485,474	140.4
Total above coun. (47)	2,995,537	3,367,433	3,901,106	3,402,558	3,650,568	107.3
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,454,000	3,976,000	3,498,000	3,735,000	106.8
RYE						
United States	76,093	54,793	43,366	41,911	50,234	119.9
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	14,161	22,018	167.3
Europe, 23 countries previously reported	963,435	791,426	891,783	935,703	901,782	96.4
Latvia, revised	13,061	9,474	8,459	9,503	14,385	151.4
Total Europe (24)	976,496	800,900	900,242	945,206	916,167	96.9
North Africa (2)	39	31	97	79	81	102.5
Total N.Hemis. (28)	1,014,722	800,900	958,323	1,000,357	988,500	98.8
Argentina	640	4,381	8,976	4,401	4,724	107.3
Chile	111	88	146	143	118	82.5
Total above coun. (30)	1,015,473	874,971	967,445	1,004,901	993,342	98.8
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	884,000	976,000	1,013,000	1,004,000	99.1

a/ Production figures are for the harvesting season which begins in the spring and extends through the autumn in the Northern Hemisphere, and is completed in the early part of the following year in the Southern Hemisphere. Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 19	113	82	106	74	114	76	114	65	117	65	104	51
26	113	82	105	73	114	76	117	60	119	65	104	52
Mar. 5	112	82	103	73	110	76	112	59	115	62	103	50
12	108	82	98	73	106	76	104	61	107	64	97	51
19	110	82	101	73	108	76	110	59	110	62	100	48
26	109	82	100	73	106	77	108	58	112	61	102	47
Apr. 2	114	83	105	74	113	77	115	57	116	61	104	46
9	114	83	106	74	111	78	115	58	120	62	110	46
16	107		99		106		110		113		103	
23	104		97		103		108		113		104	
30	101		94		101		106		110		102	
May 7	101		92		93		105		109		101	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 20	115	71	112	69	125	75	104	74	121	79	112	66
27	114	71	112	70	125	75	100	73	118	80	107	66
Mar. 6	111	71	106	70	120	75	98	71	120	78	109	66
13	103	71	100	70	113	75	94	71	119	79	109	66
20	99	71	98	70	110	76	99	72	115	78	109	66
27	100	72	100	71	112	77	97	72	117	79	110	66
Apr. 3	103	74	102	72	114	79	101	73	120	79	117	67
10	103	74	107	73	113	79	103	72	120	80	112	
17	102		101		113		98		117		110	
24	99		98		109		94		114		107	
May 1	99		97		110		96		113		106	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 21	116	68	109	62	116	72	117	65	123	67		
28	113	64	108	58	118	68	119	61	124	65		
Mar. 7	110	64	102	58	110	69	111	61	116	64		
14	105	63	97	56	104	68	107	60	105	64		
21	108	62	100	56	108	68	110	60	114	64		
28	109	60	102	53	109	67	112	59	115	63		
Apr. 4	117	63	110	56	115	b/68	119	b/58	120	b/63		
11	112	63	104	56	112	72	116	62	120	64		
18	107		99		106		111		115			
25	105		97		105		109		113			
May 2	102		95		102		107		112			
9	103		96		103		108		113			

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. b/ Prices of April 2

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago	Minneapolis		
	No. 3		Futures		Futures				No. 3	Special		
	Yellow								White	No. 2		
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 9	85	68	May	May	Jan.	Jan.	May	Feb.	45	33	59	46
16	37	68	95	71	67	30	66	30	45	33	58	46
23	86	66	93	69	65	Feb.	65	Mar.	45	33	58	43
30	83	63	91	65	64	Mar.	65	May	44	31	57	44
Feb. 6	83	62	91	65	Feb.	29	63	29	44	32	57	42
13	84	63	92	68	63	Feb.	63	Mar.	45	32	58	45
20	81	60	89	65	62	31	62	31	43	31	57	46
27	80	59	87	64	May	Mar.	June	May	42	31	57	43
Mar. 6	79	58	86	64	61	33	61	32	43	31	59	44
13	74	61	81	64	58	36	58	33	41	31	55	43
20	80	61	84	64	57	38	57	34	43	31	55	43
27	81	60	84	63	61	May	60	June	43	31	57	46
Apr. 3	83	59	86	62	62	32	61	32	44	31	58	44

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries re- ported in 1931 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
BARLEY	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States	7,620:	12,598:	13,068:	12,437:b/	13,932:	112.0
Germany c/.....	527:	451:	446:	486:	494:	101.6
Bulgaria c/.....	390:	516:	364:	485:	514:	106.0
Rumania c/.....	211:	265:	324:	323:	247:	76.5
Total Europe (3) c/..	1,128:	1,232:	1,134:	1,294:	1,255:	97.0
Algeria	3,395:	3,411:	3,536:	3,566:	3,038:	85.2
Tunis	1,228:	1,459:	1,248:	988:	988:	100.0
Total Africa (2)	4,623:	4,870:	4,784:	4,554:	4,026:	88.4
Total N. Hemis. (6) ..	13,371:	18,700:	18,986:	18,285:	19,213:	105.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ..						
ex. Russia and China ..	64,300:	69,900:	73,900:	72,400:		
OATS						
United States	37,357:	41,734:	40,043:	41,598:b/	44,318:	106.5
Algeria	449:	601:	639:	633:	543:	85.8
Tunis	133:	104:	133:	99:	99:	100.0
Total Africa (2)	582:	705:	772:	732:	642:	87.7
Total N. Hemis. (3) ...	37,939:	42,439:	40,815:	42,330:	44,960:	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ..						
ex. Russia and China ..	97,800:	101,000:	100,200:	101,500:		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

c/ Winter acreage only.

GERMANY: Stocks of grain, March 15, 1930 and 1931

Item	Farm stocks	Available for sale	Production
	Per cent 1,000 bushels	Per cent 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
March 15, 1931			
Winter wheat	13.2 : 16,700	8.6 : 10,900	126,622
Spring wheat	30.3 : 3,800	17.8 : 2,200	12,595
Winter rye	25.8 : 77,100	11.5 : 34,400	298,936
March 15, 1930			
Winter wheat	26.6 : 28,800	19.2 : 21,600	112,687
Spring wheat	32.4 : 3,400	24.8 : 2,600	10,375
Winter rye	31.3 : 99,200	15.9 : 50,400	316,993

Compiled from official reports and estimates of the German Agricultural Council.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Crop and countries reported in 1930-31 a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,081,048	79.6
Total N.America(3)...	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,678,946	2,139,021	79.8
Europe (11)	566,788	466,047	366,688	686,236	563,003	82.0
Africa, 3 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged..	4,326	6,223	8,194	5,980	5,626	94.1
Kenya, revised	b/ 1,200	3,888	3,926	7,132	6,273	88.0
Total Africa (4) ...	5,526	10,111	12,120	13,112	11,899	90.7
Asia (2)	41,300	105,214	70,934	64,961	63,997	98.5
Total N.Hemis.(20)...	3,476,637	3,430,566	3,359,424	3,443,255	2,777,920	80.7
Union of South Africa.	33,517	68,523	66,753	80,383	61,254	76.2
Total above coun.(21)	3,510,154	3,499,089	3,426,177	3,523,638	2,839,174	80.6
Est.world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,347,000	4,280,000	4,332,000		
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	265,882	357,487	302,892	325,893	107.6
Total N.America(2)...	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,205	461,053	113.8
Europe, 27 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged..	685,366	646,879	734,730	811,120	741,419	91.4
Latvia, revised	7,922	5,974	3,275	9,548	8,605	90.1
Total Europe (28)...	693,288	653,853	738,005	820,668	750,024	91.4
North Africa (5)	107,467	91,201	117,580	113,487	81,902	72.2
Asia (4)	134,627	135,164	131,484	144,238	136,551	94.7
Total N.Hemis.(39)...	1,165,469	1,242,038	1,480,927	1,483,598	1,429,530	96.4
Southern Hemis., 3 coun. previously reported..	6,933	16,266	19,004	19,014	16,112	84.7
Chile	4,090	5,795	6,116	7,071	4,317	61.1
Total S.Hemis. (4)...	11,023	22,061	25,120	26,085	20,429	78.3
Total above coun.(43)	1,176,492	1,264,099	1,506,047	1,509,683	1,449,959	96.0
Est.world total excl. Russia and China ..	1,424,000	1,483,000	1,703,000	1,746,000	1,682,000	96.3
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,402,026	114.1
Total N.America(2)...	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,620	1,528,885	1,851,621	121.1
Europe (27)	1,884,439	1,700,828	1,839,679	2,037,761	1,675,978	82.2
North Africa (3)	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,797	82.2
Syria and Lebanon	b/ 175	1,215	522	718	550	76.6
Total N.Hemis.(33)...	3,419,322	3,365,430	3,778,748	3,589,007	3,545,946	98.8
Southern Hemis., 3 coun. previously reported..	81,835	62,937	76,752	82,241	59,838	72.8
Chile	3,333	6,413	7,125	10,404	5,580	53.6
Total S.Hemis.(4)...	85,218	69,350	83,877	92,645	65,418	70.6
Total above coun.(37)	3,504,540	3,434,780	3,862,625	3,681,652	3,611,364	98.1
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	3,601,000	3,526,000	3,961,000	3,783,000	3,713,000	98.1

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	56,996	21,544	63	51	50	Apr. 4	19,542	2,096
Canada	38,668	6,396				Feb. 28	6,173	2,910
Argentina	8,591	5,990	c/ 467	c/ 317		Mar. 28	c/ 4,658	c/ 6,825
Danub. coun. c/	19,408	66,092	392	908		Mar. 28	58,092	57,925
Total	123,663	100,022					88,465	75,756
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States	16,251	7,966	3	8	0	Apr. 4	7,050	2,159
Canada	19,927	4,694				Feb. 28	3,807	4,977
Argentina	33,690	20,181	c/ 341	c/ 1,326		Mar. 28	c/ 12,119	c/ 28,977
Danub. coun. c/	49	1,453	0	127		Mar. 28	1,082	2,262
Total	61,917	34,294					24,058	38,375
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	41,594	8,526	34	40	14	Apr. 4	4,308	1,091
Danub. coun. c/	531	49,817	26	343		Mar. 28	16,783	9,771
Argentina	203,071	c/ 173,155	c/ 2,693	c/ 3,846	c/ 3,590	Apr. 4	62,079	c/ 98,165
Union of South Africa d/ ..	22,457	30,120	43	43		Mar. 28	5,374	3,386
Total	267,653	261,618					88,544	112,413
United States imports	349	1,262					190	611

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

Preliminary.

Trade sources.

b/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 4, 1929-30 & 1930-31

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 4, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - Apr. 4		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
GRAINS:						
Wheat <u>a/</u>	76,468	57,913	157	197	470	193
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	48,189	43,339	498	456	372	385
Rye	2,495	161	--	--	--	--
Corn	7,046	1,966	51	34	40	14
Oats	4,364	813	1	3	8	--
Barley <u>a/</u>	19,542	8,096	215	63	51	50
	Jan. 1 - Apr. 4					
	1930	1931				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.	32,584	15,208	423	540	362	686
Wiltshire sides						
Bacon, incl. Cumberland	43,131	16,344	1,761	786	1,701	780
sides						
Lard	217,745	191,203	14,047	8,383	13,143	7,313
Pickled pork	8,490	4,117	214	95	284	210

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 145,000 bushels, flour 40,600 barrels, from San Francisco barley 50,000 bushels, rice 10,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources.

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to and incl.	
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>a/</u>	499,942	301,342	4,369	4,916	3,584	226,657	267,735
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	458,649	193,380	1,762	1,514	--	138,430	200,649
United States	162,448	149,819	653	1,142	578	124,657	101,252
Argentina	215,292	165,048	3,348	3,800	3,104	138,264	67,880
Australia	110,863	64,066	5,256	5,096	5,008	50,384	98,188
Russia	8	5,672	2,560	752	200	3,056	35,676
Danube and Bulgaria <u>c/</u>	2,712	18,384	16	352	904	16,963	12,834
British India.....	<u>d/</u> 1,064	1,832	0	0	0	192	5,728
Total <u>e/</u>	829,886	556,344	15,549	14,916	12,800	435,521	538,071
Total European ship. <u>f/</u>	693,829	479,608	11,264	10,040	--	358,840	450,732
Total ex-European							
shipments <u>g/</u>	217,644	138,960	4,912	4,864	--	111,508	122,112

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. f/ Total as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, to cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Apr. 10, 1930	Apr. 2, 1931	Apr. 9, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	38.50	28.25	28.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	27.11	24.92	24.31
Berlin, 1a quality	28.31	28.31	27.66
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	29.76	26.94	27.16
Dutch, unsalted.....	29.76	27.16	27.16
New Zealand.....	26.50	24.12	24.00
New Zealand, unsalted.....	29.55	25.64	25.20
Australian.....	26.64	23.90	23.68
Australian, unsalted.....	26.07	24.77	24.34
Argentine, unsalted....	25.50	23.90	23.25

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 9, 1930	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr. 8, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	72,830	87,363	65,693
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs	14.15	10.21	9.29
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	12.10	11.08	11.16
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,536	12,929	7,458
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs	11.84	10.48	10.32
American short cut green hams	"	22.16	17.38	16.73
American green bellies.....	"	17.81	13.69	13.69
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	"	24.55	14.99	15.43
Canadian green sides.....	"	23.46	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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